CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VI.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, April 24, 1823. (Number 47.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*
Every advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Selling Off at Cost,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

China, Glass, & Earthenware,

BELONGING TO THE SUBSCRIBER, CONSISTING OF

Cut and Plain Glass Tumblers
Wine and Jelly Glasses
Decanters, Quarts and Pints
Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Salt Stands
China Teapots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

With a Very Complete Assortment of

Earthen Ware,

Suitable for town and country trade.

Any person wishing to engage in the above business, may meet with a Bargain, by purchasing the whole Stock.

Country Merchants wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the Goods.

☞ Packing warranted to go safe.

Wm. Tams.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

March 13. 41 3m

Rail Way, at Campbelton.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 24th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Town House,

The Lot & Warehouse,

together with all the improvements for the contemplated Rail Way attached thereto, situated south of the Bridge at Campbelton, being the property of the late Abrm. Stevens, dec.

ALSO,

Pew No. 11 in the Presbyterian Church, belonging as above.

Six and twelve months credit will be given, and approved security required.

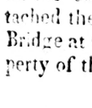
J. BIRDSALL, Ex'r.
March 13. 41 tdos

Ellis' Mills.

THE well known Saw and Grist Mills belonging to the subscriber, having undergone a thorough repair, are again in complete operation. The access to these Mills is easy: and the Proprietor begs leave to inform the public, that he will shortly have on hand a very extensive variety of the best Lumber, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained in any part of the county. He would also state, that such grain as is hereafter brought to his Mills shall be ground and dressed in the best manner; and on account of the pressure of the times, the *dues* shall be charged only one *twelfth* instead of one *tenth*, as heretofore.

JOHN ELLIS.
Ellis' Mills, March 19, 1823.

For Sale,



THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F. Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No. 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.
Jan. 14, 1823. 38 tf

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech, and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light Mulatto, with grey eyes, and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woollen coat, balck and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

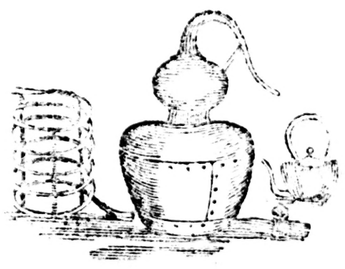
A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid, to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY.

Brier creek, Jefferson county, Georgia, March 17.

N. B Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so, One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice.—Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815, by a Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern. J. P.

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
Coppersmith's Business,
in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS
Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.
March 24, 1823. 43-4m

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators on the estate of Catharine Williams, dec. at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the county of Sampson, at February Term 1823, do hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery; and those who are indebted to said estate would do well to make immediate payment, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM MAXWELL, } Admrs
CHAS. BUTLER, }
February 25 1823. 45 3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Mararcen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

Houses and Lots to Rent,

On Accommodating Terms.

1 House and Lot on Cool Spring street, lately occupied by Mr. Beverly Rose.

1 House and Lot on North street, lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Twig.

1 House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of the subscriber. JOHN MURCHISON.

April 9, 1823. 45 3t

For Sale or Lease,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

WITHIN two miles and a half of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear river, on the stage road leading to Raleigh. There is on the premises, an excellent Saw and Grist Mill, both of which have very extensive custom. There is also on the premises, a good Dwelling House and Kitchen, with Out Houses. The Mills are nearly new and in good order. The situation is one of the most pleasant and healthy in the county.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to P. I. Tilling hast, Esq. in Fayetteville, or to

James Terrell,
Agent for Archibald Terrell.
April 5, 1823. 45 3t

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.
March 20, 1823. 42 tf

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS' BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13, 1823: 37tf

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Malcom Buie dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland December Term, 1822,—hereby notifies all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law or they will be barred of a recovery; and those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment to Mr. Angus Taylor, who is duly authorised to settle the same and grant discharges therefor.

Neill Buie, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1823. 45 6

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE,
Librarian.
March 21, 1823. 42 tf

By authority of the State of N. Carolina.

Masonic Lottery.

For the repairs of St. John's Lodge, No. III. Newbern.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
2 of	1,000	is	2,000
4 of	500	is	2,000
10 of	100	is	1,000
20 of	50	is	1,000
100 of	20	is	2,000
2000 of	5	is	10,000
2188 Prizes.			$25,000
2862 Blanks.			
5000 Tickets, at $5		-	$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old and popular way; ☞ ALL THE PRIZES FLOATING from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes payable sixty days after the completion of the drawing; subject to a deduction of Twelve per cent

Prizes not demanded within 12 months from the date of the last days drawing, will be forfeited to the Wheel. An official list of the several drawings will be forwarded to each of the places where Tickets may be vended by the authority of the managers, and also published in the Carolina Sentinel, printed in this place.

Notice will be given in one of the Newspapers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington & Washington and the Sentinel in this place, of the commencement of the Drawing; and also of its completion.

TICKETS can be had of the Managers, at the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and at the Book store of Mr. Hall in this place. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES C. COLE, }
NATH'L. SMITH, }
WM. S. WEBB, }
T. A. PASTEUR, } *Managers.*
LEWIS FOSCUE, }
T. SPARROW, }

Newbern, March 1823—[45 4t—tlamtf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Charles B. Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test.*

JOHN ARMSTRONG. Clk.
March 10, 1823. 40 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Black's—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Walker Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test*

JOHN ARMSTRONG. Clk.
March 10 1823. 41 3m

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs. *William Spoon.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

THIS Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD, Clk.
42:3m.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of John McNeill, esq. and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.
March 10, 1823. 41 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Charles B. Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied in the hands of Francis King and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test.*

JOHN ARMSTRONG. Clk.
March 10, 1823. 40 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on a negro man named Jacob and on one hundred and twenty-two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Black's—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Walker Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test

JOHN ARMSTRONG. Clk.
March 10 1823. 41 3m

DAVID ANDERSON, Jr

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also, Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

AN ATTACHMENT was regularly returned to this Court, entitled, "*Lundy Lee* vs *Randolph W. Latimer*: Levied upon certain Corn and Fodder of the Defendant."

WHEREUPON, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to come forward and replevy and plead by next Court, or Judgment will be entered up against him.

JAMES HOLMES, c. s. c.
March 20. 42:7w

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Gazette, of April 16.

Late from Europe.

FRANCE.

By the fast sailing ship Howard, Capt. *Holdridge*, from Havre, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Paris papers to the 11th and Havre to the 12th ult. but they do not furnish any thing of a decisive character relative to the anticipated war, although the government was still going on with their warlike preparations. The Duke d'Angouleme was to leave Paris on the 15th for Perpignan, and thence would proceed to Bayonne. Such articles as are considered interesting will be found below.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th ult. was opened at 2 o'clock. The same precautions were taken in having a sufficient guard placed at the several entrances. The left seats were nearly vacant, only seven being present at the reading of the *proces verbal*.

The order of the day, being the project of the law relative to the recall of a portion of the discharged veterans, was taken up.

The names of several members were called over, but only one or two delivered their sentiments, and it having been announced by the President that all those whose names were entered for debates had been called over, M Dupont, the Reporter of the Commission, mounted the tribune, and repeated the motives which had induced the commission to propose the recall.

The project of the law is comprised in a sigle article, as follows:—

The non-commissioned officers and privates whose active services expired on the 31st of December last, conformably to the 20th article of the law, of March 10, 1818, may be employed in case of war, in the service of the veterans in the interior of the kingdom, *even* out of the military division making a part of the department to which they belong.

On motion, the word even was striken out, and the project was passed, 231 to 15. There were only thirteen members on the left, none of whom voted.

Petitions continued to be received from various parts of the country, against the war.

An order had been issued for the trial of the Sergeant of the National Guard, who refused to lay violent hands on M. Manuel, in the Chamber of Deputies.

From the London Courier, of March 7.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of Wednesday, March 5th.

At a quarter past one, the President entered the Hall. Immediately after, M. Caumartin went up to him, delivered a packet, and retired. The President opened and read it.

M. M. Forbin des Issorts, Duhamel Dudon Pavy, Benoit de Martignac, and many other members of the right side, successively ascended to his bureau, and surrounded him. Different groupes of members of the same side formed themselves in the middle of the hall, and discoursed with each other; the packet which had been delivered seemed to be the object of their conversation.

The Duke of Belluno, Peyronnet, and M de Chateaubriand, entered after each other, and took their seats on the ministerial bench.

At 2 o'clock the President rang his bell, and opened the sitting.

During the reading of the proces-verbel, Minister of the interior and of the Marine were introduced, and took their places near their colleagues.

The President; Messieurs, the following letter has been addressed to the President of this Chamber.

M. Le President; "we have the honor to address to you a declaration which we request you will communicate to the chamber." (Signed) Foy, Demarcay, Chabanon, De la Tour du Pin, and others.

On the right; what is the declaration?

The President; It is a declaration which contains a protest against the proceedings adopted towards M. Manuel.

On the right; Do not read it.

M. Dundon; I demand to be heard against the reading of it. (Murmurs on the left.)

On the right; No, no, it is not worth while. The order of the day.

M. Dundon; I wish to show the grounds of objection which exist to reading a document consisting of a protest.

On the left; It is a declaration.

M. Dundon continued; Address, protest, or declaration, it is all the same, when the object is to protest against a proceeding of the Chamber. That is why I oppose the reading of it. In support of this argument, I will adduce that which was recognized by the Constituent Assembly, against the protest of 256 members of that assembly.

On the left—What a comparison! They then protested against the Constitution; we protest in favor of it.

M. Dundon—I invoke the same principles which then served as guides to the assembly.

The whole left side rose. The orator was vehemently apostrophised by several members on that side. The voices of M. M. Demarcay, de Lameth, Foy, &c. were distinguished. The President had some difficulty in restoring order.

M Dundon—It is a principle of every representative assembly, that the will of the majority constitutes the law. While discussion is going on, the minority may employ every means in their power; but when the Majority has decided, the minority must submit. Otherwise, there would be disorder and anarchy, and no conclusion could ever be attained. After the decision of the majority the protest of the minority is an act of rebellion. (Fresh interruption; fresh murmurs on the left.) You often cite the example of England and you will not fail to refer to her example on this occasion. In the Chamber of Peers the protest of the minority are allowed; but we must recollect all that passes in that Chamber. This custom arises from the circumstance that all the members sign the acts and decisions of the Chamber; the opposition sign and state the grounds of their dissent. But this practice does not exist among us. (M. Lameth interrupted the orator.) I am astonished that M Lameth should question what I say, for in the Constituent Assembly it was he who opposed most strenuously the protest of the 256 members. Yet, that number included a third part of the members composing that Assembly (Laughter on the right) It was then said, that they who should protest would be considered as having abdicated the functions which they exercised.

During the speech of the Hon. Member, the President of the Council of Ministers was introduced.

The tumult on the left increased; all the members on that side vociferated together; it was impossible to distinguish any thing that was said. The President was appealed to.

The President—I have read the letter which was written to me. I was asked what it enclosed. I replied, that it contained a declaration.—At present, the reading of this piece is disputed. I cannot refuse the right to speak upon that subject.

M. Dundon repeated his last sentence; and concluded by moving the order of the day.

M. Foy—The last words of the speaker who preceded me embrace the whole of this question. He has cited I know not what decree of 1791, which prohibited functionories and members of deliberative bodies, under pain of forfeiture, from making protests. It is precisely because we are placed in a superior sphere that such considerations are inapplicable to us. I ask you, is there in the Charter a single word which forbids protests and declarations? No one, consequently, can refuse to a fraction of this Chamber the right of making a declaration. This declaration having reached the table of the president, the President, by virtue of the 12th article of the regulation, ought to read it. I ask of you gentlemen, has the former that power to refuse the reading of a declaration which concerns the rights of the Chamber, a declaration which concerns the rights of the Deputies, a declaration, in fact, which concerns the sanctity of the Charter. Can the Chamber propose to the President the interdiction of reading it?

On the right—Yes! (Murmurs on the left.)

Gen. Foy resumed—Under the momentous, solemn, and terrible circumstances (laughter on the right,) which surround us, ought you to be allowed to refuse to the minority the exercise of its rights? Its rights, which are recorded in the Charter, in the hearts of Frenchmen in the hearts of that brave national guard, which yesterday gave so noble an example of their respect for the representative dignity. (Violent murmurs on the right.) No! the Charter is not lost when my country contains such citizens. I demand that the declaration be read.

The President—I am going to put the reading of the declaration to the vote. (Murmurs on the left.)

M. Demarchy to the President.—Take care Sir, the day of justice will come. (Explosion on the right. Order, order.)

The President (with dignity)—Sir, I shall never be intimidated in the exercise of my functions.

M. Dupont de l'Eure.—You have gend armes at hand, to seize upon us. (Violent murmurs on the right side.)

The President put the reading of the declaration to the vote. The left and the right centre rose, tumult was at its height on the left side, all the members of which quitted their places protesting, and left the hall.

M. Dupont de l'Eure saluted the members of the right side, on passing in front of them.

M. M. Sebastiani and Mechin were the only Members on the left side who did not withdraw; those of the centre continued in their places.

The President—The order of the day is the continuance of the debate on the project of law relative to the grant of extraordinary supplies for 1823. It is M. Humbolt Comte's turn to speak.

M. Hombolt Compte (from his seat)—I renounce it.

The president—Does M. Mechin wish to address the Assembly?

M. Mechin—No! (The Hon. Member then withdraw.)

M. Laisns de Villesveque also renounced his turn to address the Chamber.

The President announced, that before the opening of the sitting, M. Sappey (who was inscribed to oppose the project) had informed him that an extinction of voice would not permit him to address the assembly. (Bursts of laughter on the right side.)

The closing of the discussion was then called for which was not opposed.

M. de Martignac, Reporter of the commission, was consequently called upon to address the assembly. He re-capitulated and combatted all the objections which had been made against the project of law, and announced that the commission persisted in their views for its adoption.—The luminous speech of the Reporter frequently excited movements of approbation.

The Reporter of the Commission having been heard, the President read the article as follows.

Art. 1. Eventual credits, to the amount of one hundred millions, are opened to the Ministers *ordonnateurs* for the extraordinary and urgent expenses which would be authorized in 1823, in forms prescribed by the Art. 152, of the law of the 24th of March, 1817, in addition to the credit voted for the service of 1823.

An amendment observed the President, has been proposed to to this article by M. Sebastiani; it consists in commencing the said article by the words, "In case of war."

M. Sebastiani was called to the tribune; he refused to address the assembly.

M. the President.—Since there is no opposition, I shall put the article to the vote.

It was accordingly put to the vote, and almost unanimously adopted; three members on the left centre rose for its rejection.

SPAIN.

By the arrival of the brig Caravan, Capt. Dill, in 35 days from Cadiz, we have been furnished, says the New York Daily Advertiser, with papers from the 27th of Feb. to the 4th of March, inclusive, which contains Madrid dates to the 25th of February, three days later than those received by the last arrival from Liverpool.

Things continued nearly in the same state as at our last accounts. The king and queen were both sick, the former, it is said with the *gout* though we perceive that one of the papers ventures to declare that *he is incommoded with the hypochondria*

A President, Vice-Presidents, &c. were chosen at a second preparatory meeting, for the next Cortes with much unanimity, and from appearances the King was in a discouraging situation. We have made the following translations:—

CADIZ, March 3.

At the second and last preparatory meeting of the Cortes, on the 25th of February, Senor Elores Calderon was elected President by 114 votes out of 129. Sr. Zaldes Bustos by 111, and for Secretaries Sr. Santos Suarez, Llorente, Torro and Soria.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the hour of 2 P. M. for receiving, in his bed, the deputation who were to report the installation of the Cortes, they attended, and on return Sr. Sanchez stated that they had performed their duty, and made known to his Majesty the feelings of the Cortes on the subject of his indisposition. His Majesty replied, that the state of his health would not permit him to assist in the act of opening the session of the Cortes.

MADRID, February 21.

We are assured, that Sir Robert Wilson is to come to take the command of a Portuguese division to operate against the French, in case they invade Spain.

February 22.

His Majesty continues to be incommoded by the hypocondria, and remains in bed with symptoms of gout in the left foot.

February 23.

The disagreeable events of the few last days have placed the ministers in so violent a situation, that in spite of all their inflexibility and integrity, it seems to us impossible that they can remain in their places with benefit to the public. These considerations have doubtless urged Sr Gasco to give in his resignation and we are assured that the other ministers will follow his example.

February 24.

His Majesty remains in his bed, and his gout continues, but has increased so much that the swelling has extended to his ancle. The Queen has had several attacks of convulsions.

News has been received by an extraordinary courier from Paris, that the Spanish funds have been much agitated in consequence of the unaccountable resolution of the commissioner of the Spanish government to protest all bills of exchange drawn against him, in virtue of a solemn obligation he had contracted with a pledge of 800 millions of capital.

As soon as the government were informed of this, a meeting of the merchants of this capital was called on Saturday evening, in which the necessary precautions were taken to prevent any ill consequences from such a fall of the public credit. (The editor declares this story to be a fabrication—an infernal falsehood—of the ultras.)

After the taking of Moree, the factious soldiers of the province of Sarragonce were continually coming in, laying down their arms, and asking for pardon. Many of them indeed requested places in the constitutional army. "For," says the Cadiz Gazette, "It is impossible to describe the effect produced by the notes directed to our government by Russia, Austria and France, and the discussions of the Cortes on this subject.' The commandant at Montblanc published them in the town of Espluga, the focus of the revolution in the mouth of Neag, when 70 armed insurgents presented themselves for pardon. In several other factious towns, companies of militia have been formed by volunteers, who have already performed important service against their late comrades "There is not a Catalan in this province that does not thrill at hearing a French invasion spoken of; and who does not burn with a sacred rage against foreign dommation."

February 25.

To-day Gen. Francisco Ballesteros has gone to join the army of Navarre and Arragon. A troop has also marched from our garrison towards Buitrago.

The Secretaries of State have given in their resignations, which will probably not be accepted until they shall have given their accounts to the new Cortes.

The Kingdom is tranquil, and there is reason to believe that the remains of the faction which Bessiers commanded will apply for pardons.

BARCELONA, February 24.

By various letters received from Puigcerda, we learn that the French government have given orders to their troops now on the frontier, that if the Spaniards should attack them, they shall fortify themselves in the plains of Las Medias, and if they cannot whithstand them there, to retire to Montluis. This order has alarmed the inhabitants.

We learn by the brig Caravan, Capt Dill, in 35 days from Cadiz, that the inhabitants of that place revolted on the 27th and 28th of February, in consequence of a regiment of soldiers having been marched into the city from Seville, but at the time the Caravan sailed, all was quiet.—A good deal of uneasiness was manifested towards the New Government.

Office of the New York Gazette,
Monday—1 o'clock, P. M.

The Packet Ship Mentor from Liverpool is below.—She brought Liverpool papers to the 10th, and London papers to the evening of the 8th of March.

War had not been declared. M. Manuel had been expelled from the Chamber of Deputies. He nevertheless took his seat the next day as usual; the Royal Guard was called in and he was removed by force. Much tumult was the consequence, and considerable mobbing was expected for a day or two but nothing serious.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was about the same as per last advices. Ashes continued to advance.

LONDON, March 8.

Paris papers have arrived, containing reports of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday & Tuesday. On the former day, a stormy debate was held on the motion for excluding M. Manuel from the Chamber. The motion was carried. M. Manuel made a vigorous appeal from the tribune in his own defence, or rather (scorning to assume the attitude of defence where he acknowledged no fault) in censure of the conduct observed towards him. The Chamber dispersed immediately on the motion being carried. On Tuesday, however, M. Manuel again presented himself in the Chamber.—The President was obliged to order a guard to carry by force into execution the resolution of expulsion. Manuel declared he would only yield to positive force. He was literally dragged out of the Chamber. The most intense agitation prevailed in the Chamber on both sittings. After the expulsion of M. Manuel, an attempt was made to proceed to the discussion on the order of the day, which was on the motion for the extraordinary supply, but it was found impossible; the minds of all had been too violently disturbed by the recent proceedings, for the exercise of temperature debate. The Chamber was adjourned; at this time none of the left side were in the house, with the exception, of one member.

Great agitation prevailed likewise among the populace of Paris.

It was rumoured at Havre, that the Minister of Marine notified in private confidence to the principal ship owners to take every precaution for their vessels at sea, and direct them to make for Brest.

The Austrian Observer, a paper formerly hostile to the Greeks; and extremely anxious to exhibit them in the light of barbarians, now admits their humanity and the consistency which their government has acquired. The Turkish general had agreed to an armistice, which was expected to lead to the immediate recognition of Greece as an independent state. The latest advices from Constantinople were of the 25th of January. They state that an extraordinary change for the better had taken place in that city since the fall of Haleb Effendi. Lord Strangford, the British Minister, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th. January.

From the Charleston Mercury April 19.

Still Later from Europe.

The Ship *Ceres*, Rodgers, arrived yesterday from Havre and brought accounts from thence to the 16th ult. and Paris dates to the 13th We give to day translations of the most material items in the French papers.

The Brig *Minerva*, Anderson, also arrived yesterday from Liverpool, which she left on the 17th ult. but she brought no newspapers.

Every thing on the Continent of Europe breathes of war. The marching of troops is incessant from every department of France towards the Pyrenees, and hostilities are, from every account that we have seen, on the eve of commencing. Commercial letters, of the highest respectability, and coming from houses, some of the partners of which are nearly connected with members of the French Chamber of Deputies, yield up every hope of peace being maintained.

Spain appears to be in a deplorable state—menaced from without by a formidable power—without an ally except feeble Portugal—and distracted and convulsed within, the measure of her misery seems full. To add to her domestic confusion, the King is unable to form a ministry to assist in regulating the affairs of state and to prepare for a resistance against foreign aggression. The project of removing the Government from Madrid is one that would seem to emanate from an opinion that the march of the French to that capital could not be arrested.

General Pepe & another Neapolitan General Carascosa, fought a duel near London on the 5th March, with small swords. Pepe wounded his antagonist in the right shoulder.

The letter of the Queen of Portugal to her husband, published in Europe and this country, is pronounced a forgery.

The London Morning Chronicle asserts that Lord Holland has written a letter to Arguelles, a member of the Spanish Cortes pressing him to advise the Cortes to make no modification in the Constitution, and promising them the support of the English nation if they remained firm. The London Courier says that this step, on the part of his Lordship, was calculated to engage his country in a quarrel to which it ought to be a stranger.

The German Diet has given its sanction to the principles and declarations of the Congress of Verona. The minister of Wurtemburg, however, did not accede to this measure.

The Spanish Minister was to quit St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.

The Greek cause still looks favorable, and is entirely triumphant in the Archipelago This citadel of Corinth was expected to surrender, with all stores, as also the citadel that took Napoli di Romania.

Dreadful confusion pervaded the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies on the 4th March. M. Manuel was expelled the House by a previous resolution of the Chamber, but he refused to obey the resolution, unless compelled by force; a platoon of soldiers of the guard then entered the hall, but they were not inclined to compel Manuel to remove—at length a Colonel came with a detachment of gendarmerie, and he ordered one of his officers to take M. Manuel away—he took him by the collar and led him out of the Chamber This act, of course, produced a great uproar in the house. M. Manuel was guarded by four gendarmes and taken to the inner court of the palace of the Chamber of Deputies and then released. A number of troops were then posted in front of the palace of the Deputies, and patroles guarded all its avenues.

Lieutenant General Guilleminot left Paris for the Spanish frontiers on the 5th March, after receiving the orders of the Minister of War.

The Duke D'Angouleme was positively to leave Paris for the Army on the 15th March; relays were prepared for him on his route.

The following is the latest news we observe from the Spanish frontier.

BAYONNE, March 6.

Lord L. Gower has just arrived from Madrid. Lord Somerset has not yet arrived. The Episcopal palace is prepared for the accommodation of the Duke D'Angouleme—The head quarters of Gen. D'Antichamp are still at this place, but it is expected that they will be transferred immediately to St. Jean de Luz. Preparations for war proceed with great activity & it is thought that the campaign will open sooner than was generally expected. Three battalions of the 23d, two of the 20th. one of light troops, and two battalions of the 7th, all the first division of the first corps d'armee, together with a squadron of hussars are expected here to day. All the troops from this day are to be held ready for service.

Two regiments of Spanish refugees are to be immediately raised, under the name of the royal Spanish guards, they are to receive the same pay of the royal guards of France.

Orders were sent from Paris to the coasts of the Mediterranean, prohibiting the exportation of grain to the Spanish Constitutionalists.

LONDON, March 8.

At the dinner given yesterday to the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors more than four hundred persons were present; among whom was the Neapolitan General Pepe. Serveral speeches were made, the first by the President, after which a toast was given, "To the Constitutional King of Spain and the Spanish nation." The Spanish Ambassador, Admiral Jabat, then rose amidst the loudest acclamations and assured the company that he was deeply impressed with the generous interest that they displayed for his country, and that he hoped the ties of amity between Spain and England would be more and more strengthened.

Lord Bentinck gave "The Constitutional King of Portugal and the Portuguese Nation."

The Duke of Sussex expressed satisfaction at being in the company of so many distinguished personages. He declared that as an Englishman and as a member of that family which had been elevated to the throne by the free voice of the nation, he could never be indifferent to the great cause of national liberty.

The Marquis of Lansdown, after a long address, gave "The independence of nations."

patriotic Songs and numerous ches concluded the festivities he day.

March 7.

The last accounts from Ireland far from being favorable. eral excesses have been com- ted in the counties of Cork and ry, and martial law has been claimed in some districts where pirit of rebellion had not before nfested itself.

MADRID March 3.

The Cortes assembled on the st. The King opened the sit- g in a speech, in which he said at the fundamental laws of ain would be fixed by herself ne—he called the accusa ions the Holy Alliance insidious sophistical; and that it was expected that in the 19th tury, a recourse would be had the force of arms to support just attempts, that were without y reason to warrant them. He xpressed his reliance upon the panish nation to support the na- onal honor.

On the 2d the King accepted he resignation of seven Ministers, nd oppointed their successors lvara Estrada for foreign affairs ntonio Diaz del Moral. for the nterior, and *ad interim* for the Colonies.—Jose Romani for the Marine. Gen. Torrijos for war —Jose Lorraquin. for Justice, and Calvo de Rosas, for Finance. Of hese six Tarrijos was absent from Madrid—two, Estrada and Ro as accepted their appointment, nd the other three refused.

In the sitting of the 3d the Cortes expressed their surprize, by message, that no measures, had been taken for the removal of the government. It was reso ved that a report should be made upon that subject in forty-eight hours. Badajos is talked of a the place where the government is to be fixed.

PARIS, March 11.

According to the *Etoile*, the King of Spain was opposed to the removing the government from Madrid, and upon this being made known a member of the Cortes proposed that they should instantly appoint a regency; this was not acted upon. M. Bertrand de Lys having presented himself at the Lundaborian Club, was accused of having sold himself to foreigners and was obliged to withdraw. Lord Strangford has again opened a mediation between Turkey and Russia with strong hopes of success. Marshal Oudinot set off to day. The command of the National guard at Paris is given to M. Clermont de Tonnere.

March 9.

The last of the equipage of the Duke D'Angouleme left here yesterday morning. He will set off the 15th and the Duchess will go to Bordeaux by way of La Vendee. The Junon of 44 guns is to convey eight vessels from Marseilles, some of them for the West Indies. They write from Bayonne that troops are constantly arriving there, and that cantonments are formed all along the frontiers of Spain. A camp is laid out between Urrugue and the Bidassoa for 12,000 men. Baron d'Eroles, Quesada and the Trappiste are very active in directing the movements of the Spanish refugees, whom they embody into corps.

March 3.

An immense crowd, occupied for three hours this afternoon, not only all the avenues of the place Bourbon, or the Chamber of Deputies, during its sitting, but even the square of Louis XV. and the terraces of the garden of the Thuilleries. Numerous patroles of gendarmerie passed each other at every point. About 5 o'clock the garden of the Thuilleries was evacuated, but the crowds increased and hastened towards the Chambers, the Square, and the adjacent streets. The multitude then pushed themselves principally towards the street St. Honore, and near the dwelling of M. Manuel. Picquets of infantry were immediately posted, and detachments of gendarmerie and lancers endeavored to disperse the crowd, who *calm and immoveable* never ceased to witness the interest which was inspired by the honorable deputy of La Vendee, whose cause is allied intrinsically to the cause of *public liberty*.

The preparations for war are continued at Bayonne, especially in providing provisions for the army. Great quantities of biscuit are baking, and circulars have been addressed to the Mayors of Parishes, requiring from each department to furnish the number of ox teams which have been appointed to them. Two hundred pieces of field artillery are already prepared and 40 of battering cannon. An adequate number of Caissons is ready. Horses alone are wanted for the light artillery, which will be organised at Dax and Orthes. It is positively asserted that orders have been issued for one division of the army to be ready to march by April. Arms and munitions for the army of the Faith are sending off by sea and land. The last account states, the number of their troops to be daily diminishing, and if the bad weather does not impede the operations of the constitutional Spaniards, in a very short time, the country will be purged of their bands. General O'Donnell was at Bayonne, and le Trappiste at Sacoa.

The constitutional General Torrijos has withdrawn his artillery pieces from Ronceveaux. He is busily occupied in provisioning the strong points this side of the Ebro. Pampeluna will be in a prepared state in a few days, as well as St. Sebastian and Santogan Mina, on his part, who had 30,000 men under his orders, of whom 25,000 are veterans and 5000 new recruits occupies and provisions la Seo d'Urgel, Figuras, Gironne, Roses, Lerida, Cardenia, Here then are thirteen strong places able to prevent the passage of the Ebro for one camp ign.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 24. 1823.

A warning to the passionate and cruel.—The better feelings of our nature, are very frequently outraged by acts of the most savage barbarity, committed by the Wagoners in our streets (more especially those plying between Campbellton and the upper-town), upon that invaluable animal, the Horse, an animal whose fine form and noble qualities, have been deemed subjects not unworthy even the pen of inspiration, and ranking in the scale of animal beings second only, to man himself.

A striking instance of this species of outrage occurred on Wednesday the 16th instant, where a black man, who, although himself a slave was, it seems, the proprietor of a wagon and team, becoming enraged at some imaginary offence, fell upon one of his horses, and using indiscriminately both the butt and lash of his whip, bro't the poor animal to the ground, who deprived both of the will and the power to offer any effectual resistance to the vengeance of the *tyrannic slave*, expired under his cruel chastisement. But, while in common with all the feeling part of our species, we are covered with shame at this additional instance of the black depravity of the human heart, we feel an honest pride in reflecting, that we live in a country whose laws extend their protection even to the brute, and that we have amongst us, Magistrates who faithfully administer these laws. The perpetrator of the above horrible deed was taken before D Ochiltree, Esq. and sentenced to a punishment well suited to his offence, and which he accordingly underwent. We sincerely hope that this example will have a salutary effect in restraining the cruel propensity of those who have the management of horses convincing them that these animals are, like themselves, liable to die under the hand of oppression, and that the laws of our country do not suffer them to perish unavenged; not forgeting at the same time, that "even a sparrow falleth not to the ground without the knowledge of him who sitteth in the Heavens," and that it is not probable he will be unmindful that all his creatures are under his almighty care and protection.

The Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, arrived on Monday, in thirty hours from Wilmington, with Spring Goods for Mess. Stuart, Birdsall & Co. and A. Whiting.—It is worthy of remark, that the Goods received by this Boat, were in store on the 10th day after leaving New-York. Thus have the valuable improvements in navigation and the facilities afforded by the removal of obstructions in the river, given us here, 100 miles from the ocean, all the advantages of a sea-port town.

The Steam Boat North Carolina, Captain Taws, set off the same day with 25 passengers, besides a considerable freight on board.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Morning Walk in Fayetteville.

The light of day was beginning to break through the foliage around me, and the songsters of the wood had commenced their lays of melody, when I walked out to enjoy the morning breeze. The stillness of the streets was broken sometimes by the hasty tread of the calculating merchant, who appeared to say by his steps, that even upon his pillow, his ledger had occupied as many of his thoughts as his wife and children, and that the gain of the preceding day had been added and added to its progenitor, that it *could make no more*; and sometimes by the scuffling of the servant who appeared ruminating as if struck with the scenes of his wickedness and filled with apprehensions of his master's rebukes. But as I was free from these perplexities I passed on, and soon found myself gazing down upon a winding creek, sometimes ruffled by a calm eddy, again falling over the obstructions which the art of man had raised to profit by the weight of this fluid. The banks of the creek were covered with trees green with the opening leaves of spring, interspersed with vines putting forth their blushing flowers. I seated myself and gathered some, wet with the dew of the morning and sweet with their first fragrance. Whilst I rolled them in my hand, methought had they a voice to be heard, they would say—young man, like you we show our loveliest features now—you gaze upon our beauties, withered by no blast, scorched by no beaming ray; like you, we show the power of the hand that made us; like you, we speak the praise of the mighty architect of nature: cast us not away to decay without notice, to wither without sympathy.—Place us with a smile to grace the tender bosom or folding hair of some fair one, who may watch us as the pledge of your heart, or regard us as the token of your esteem: then we will not have blown in vain; then our existence will terminate with a sigh for vanished beauty, and leave an admonition with no attendant pang; then we will have seemed to cherish that which binds the world and banishes woe; which gives us our hues and you a more dignified design, that which constitutes our author's nature and his creature's happines, what disappointment cannot extinguish; what earthly by vicissitudes, cannot allay; what we mean is—LOVE! But like us, you bloom to fade; like us, you will soon have vanished away; your hands that now press us will soon be cold; your eyes that now admire us, will soon moulder from their sockets and see no more; your fair form will soon be wedded with the lifeless clay. I sighed, and was disposed to enquire, is it true? Raising myself I looked, and beyond the stream I saw the opposite hill; it was covered with marble slabs and walled squares, the monuments of the dead! There are graves upon graves! There lies the dust of many a lovely youth, of many a fond husband, of many a tender wife, and many a beautious child. Go speak to those silent tombs and no voice will answer. Go shed tears over those remains, and they will return no sympathy. And is this the end of man? Is this my destiny? Am I like these flowers, to bloom for a few days, and die and be no more? Then why am I not one of them? They are innocent and pure; they feel no pain, they know no danger; they are not stung with the reflection of the past, nor pierced with the forebodings of futurity; they are not conscious of wrong; they do not tremble to meet a judge with retribution in his hand. No, my nature is different; my destiny is different. There is a spark in this bosom that will survive its latest throb, that the dart of death will not touch, that the grave will not cover. And must I dwell forever amid the spirits that will people eternity? Must I rise unexpectedly anguished when nature's pile shall fall down into nothing? Must I stand when systems shall have been swept away, at that vista that will show the roll of ages to open and open and never close around me and say, *here man you may cease to exist?* Yes, the awful arbiter of worlds has made me for immortality, He has said it and my nature proves it. I paused and reflected. All the birds of the grove appeared to vie in notes of praise, and the face of things appeared to say, "*our Author's smile is happiness.*" And I was disposed to acknowledge that with his favour, immortality would be a blessing so great that it would take itself to unfold the happiness of man in the enjoyment. I drew this conclusion—that it should be the aim of man, in this short, uncertain life, to gain the approbation and escape the indignation of his Sovereign. So I returned and reflected, as I saw the conduct of those around me, how far they were acting upon this principle.

CLIO.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DEATH OF LT. COCKE.

On the melancholy occasion of the death of Lieut. Cocke, the following General Order was issued by Commodore Porter:

General Order.—The afflicting intelligence which has this day been received, relative to the death of that most excellent officer and man, Lieut. Comdt William H. Cocke, by a shot fired from the Castle of St. Johns, has filled us all with the most lively sorrow and regret. Had he fallen in battle; had he died by the hands of declared enemies, our sorrow would have been assuaged by a knowledge of his having died in defence of the rights of his country, and while doing his duty as an officer. But to be thus cruelly torn from his family, his friends, and form his country, by the conduct of a dastard (whose aim was rendered more sure by his perfect safety, and by the helpless condition of the vessel of our lamented friend) is heart rending in the extreme.

But, while we deprecate the act of the individual who committed it, we must not involve in it the conduct of a whole people. The authorities of Porto Rico, and in particular the Captain General of the Island have given the most unequivocal proof of the most sincere regret that the event has taken place. Every thing has been done by him that I could reasonably expect of him to do at present to satisfy me of his friendly disposition towards us; and, as no acts of ours can recal to life the estimable man who has been taken from us, we must leave what remains yet to be done, to our country, whose demands will, no donwt, be prompt and effectual.

All that remains for us to do is to grieve; and, as a slight token of what we feel, it is proposed to wear crape on our left arms and on our swords, for one month.

D. PORTER.

United States' Ship Peacock, March 10, 1823.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals from New-York,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn ditto.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.
A handsome assortment of Ribbons.

Also,

A few Hhds. of Sugar and Molasses, at wholesale and retail.

Abijah Whiting.

Hay-street.

April 24. 47:tf.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday last, Miss ELIZABETH DICKSON, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Dickson.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Recorder of April 19.

ARRIVED,

Brig Lark, Noyes, from New York, to Tilded & Rowland.
Brig Agenora, Thornber, from New York, to Lewis Somez.
Schr. Mary, Bourn, from Boston.
Schr. Carrier, Mavo, from New York.
Schr. Azora Smith, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

British schr. Chart, Dougall, for Kingston, (Ja.) by Cogswell & Dickinson.
Schr. Mary Ann, Russell, for Boston.
Schr. Return, Eastman, for St. Lucia, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.
Schr. Phipsburg, Higgins, for St. Lucia, by I. Savage.
Schr. Success, Langdon, for New York.
Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 24.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quality rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1	1 50
Apple,	do	42	45
Peach,	do.	50	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax,	do.	32	33
Butter,	do	15	25
Coffee, Prime Green	do	26	28
2d & 3d qual.	do	24½	26
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton,	do	8	10
Corn,	bushel	70	
Flaxseed, Rough,	do		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	7 00	
Superfine,	do	7 50	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	42	45
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 25	5
Lime,	cask,	2	3
Molasses,	gallon,	28	30
Porter, London,	dozen,	3 50	4
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7	7 50
Others,	do	5	7
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	8	10
Common,	do	7 00	8 00
Loaf,	lb	16	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	70	75
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do	60	65
Fallow,	lb.	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 37	1 62
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 05
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5	20
Wheat,	bush.	1 25	
Whiskey,	gallon	40	45
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 5	4 00
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 2	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 [illegible]	1 25
Colonenar,	do	[illegible]	1
Malaga,	do	[illegible]	85

EXCHANGE, on New-York, 60 : 5 pr. ct.
Charleston, 2½ pr. ct.
U. S. BANK NOTES, 6½ *a* 7

Wilmington, April 12.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 9 to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 14 to 15; Molasses, 26 to 27; Tar, 1 to 1 20; Pitch, 1 75 2; Turpentine, 2 65 to 2 70; Bacon, 9 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 24 to 25; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 2 75; Salt, Liverpool ground, 55; Sugar, 7 50 to 8 50; Tobacco, 4 to 4 25; Whiskey, 35 to 37.

New Advertisements.

For Sale,

THAT valuable and well known PLANTATION late the residence of Gen'l. Rowland, 13 miles south of Lumberton, on the main stage road to Charleston. The situation is healthy and pleasant—the quantity of Land estimated at one thousand acres—the Farm is large and in good order, and the houses in comfortable repair. As a stand for a House of Entertainment, it is considered equal to any in the Southern States.

Persons disposed to purchare will apply to either of the Subscribers who are duly authorised to sell and execute titles. A part of the purchase money will be required at the time of closing the contract, and ample security required for the balance.

JOHN W. POWELL, and
D. MACALPIN,
Attorneys for Alex. Rowland.

Lumberton, April 18, 1823. 47:8w.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox *vs.* John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendent, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk

April 16th, 1823. 47.

LETTER LOST.

A LETTER containing One Thousand Dollars, in Bills of the United States' Branch Bank, at Charleston, was Mailed on the 5th of February last, at Charleston, for New-York, and has never since been heard of—it was directed to G. & R. Waite. The following is the description of the Bills:

Letter B.	No. 9,	payable to	J. C. Faber,	1st	February,	1817.	$100
B.	64,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	100
A.	667,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	100
D.	299,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	100
B.	48,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	100
D.	515,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	100
E.	746,	do.	to Jos. Johnson	7th	Dec	1820.	50
B.	410,	do.	to J C. Faber.	1st	Feb.	1817	50
G.	1212,	do.	to Peter Bacot,	12th	Nov.	1821.	50
M.	1609,	do.	to J. Johnson,	15th	Dec.	1820.	20
B.	537,	do.	to J. C. Faber.	1st	Feb.	1817.	20
P.	2076,	do.	to J. Johnson,	19th	Jan.	1820.	10
F.	1487,	do.	to J. C Faber,	1st	Feb.	1817.	10
B.	770,	do.	do	do.	do.		10
E.	1331,	do.	do	do.	do.		10
T.	451,	do.	to P. Bacot,	6th	March,	1819.	10
L.	1639,	do.	to J. C. Faber,	1st	Feb.	1817,	10
Q.	2118,	do.	to J. Johnson,	2d	Jan	1821,	10
L.	1951,	do.	do.	do.	do.		10
D.	626,	do.	to J. C. Faber,	1st	Feb.	1817.	10
R.	422,	do.	to P. Bacot,	6th	March,	1819,	10
R.	156.	do.	do.	do.	do.		10
K.	3380,	do.	to Jos. Johnson,	1st	Feb.	1820,	10
K.	3379,	do.	do	do	do.		10
K.	3378,	do.	do	do	do		10
K.	3400,	do	do	do	do		10
I.	3400,	do	do	do	do		10
M.	3399,	do	do	do	do		10
L.	3399,	do	do	do	do		10
K.	3399,	do	do	do	do		10
C.	3601,	U. S. B.	to J. Peal, Philad.	6th	March,	1821,	5
C.	158,	do	do	do	17th	do 1820.	5
C.	3250.	do	do	do	2d	do 1821.	5
F.	347,	Baltimore,	to J. W. M'Cullough,	16th	March,	1819.	5

$1000

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

Will be given to any person, who will lead to the discovery of the above described Letter and contents, so as it may be recovered, by applying to the Post-Masters at Raleigh, Fayetteville, Charleston and Petersburg.

April 24.—47:tf

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

DRY GOODS,

Has arrived, and is open for sale.

April 23. 1823. 47:tf

David B. Crane & Co's.

IMPORTATION OF

Hard-Ware & Cutlery,

Has arrived and is open ready for sale.

April 23, 1823. 47:tf

SPRING GOODS,

Stuart, Birdsall, & Co.

ARE now opening a *choice* assortment of *New & Seasonable Goods*, received by last arrivals from New-York. Among the Fancy Goods, are some *entirely new* articles.—Also, an assortment of

Thread Laces and Edgings,
Elegant Tambored and Sewed Muslins,
Plain Mull and Book do.
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Cashmere Crape Robes, an elegant article,
French Crape do do
Elegant Sarsnet Scarfs,
Do Crape do & Shawls,
Superior Black Levantines,
Do Satin Levantines,
Black Gro. de Naples,
Silk Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Among the Staple Goods are

3 Cases Irish Linens and Lawns, in whole and half pieces,
Irish Sheetings and Diapers,
Russia Drill and Sheeting,
Cotton Cassimers and Nankeens,
Vigonia Cassimere and Cloth,
Fashionable Silk & Merseilles Vesting,
Black Canton Camblets,
6-4 French Bombazeen,
Gentlemen's superior Woodstock York Tan & Beaver Gloves,
Superior Bundanna and Flag Hdkfs.
White and colored Cotton Hosiery,
Knitting Cotton,
Shell Combs,

ALSO,

A Large Assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Ckecks, &c.
Umbrellas and Parasols—together with an extensive assortment of Superfine and Second Cloths and Cassimeres—all of which are offered for Sale at unusally low prices for Cash or approved paper.

April 24—47:3w.

CLOCK

And Watch Making.

GEORGE W HILLIARD,

HAVING taken the stand directly opposite the Mansion Hotel, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the country adjacent, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and hopes, by strict attention and good workmanship, to merit a share of public favor.

Gold and Silver work, made or repaired at the shortest notice, and in a neat and handsome manner.

April 24.—47:3w.

Auction Sale.

A LIKELY

NEGRO WOMAN,

ABOUT 21 years of age, and her TWO CHILDREN, will be Sold, on Tuesday the 30th inst. at the Court-House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for CASH.

Dillon Jordan,

Auctioneer.

April 24th, 1823.

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind, can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*,
At Charleston, for the Southern States

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of

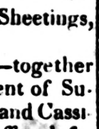
O. P STARK.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

The subscriber hereby notifies all concerned, that he has sold his right and interest in this (the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette) printing Establishment, to A. H Dismukes, and that the Books and Accounts of said Establishment from the 1st of May last to this day, are lodged in his hands for collection, who alone is authorised to collect and grant discharges for the same. J SEAWELL.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1823

To be Rented,



AND possession given immediately, the HOUSE on Person Street, formerly belonging to Mr. Thos. Davis Jr. and lately occupied by Mr Shepherd, deceased. Apply to Jas. Townes, Esq. or at the Book U. St. DAVID WALKER

April 24th. 47:4w

Book of Common Prayer.

A FEW COPIES in Plain, Elegant, and Fancy Bindings, (T. & J. Swords' New York Edition,) from seventy-five cents to five dollars, just received and for sale at the POST OFFICE. April 10

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE,
Librarian.

March 21, 1823. 42 tf

Poetry.

A DAY-DREAM.

SHE must be fair whom I could love,
But more in mind than form;
She must be pure, whom I could love,
And yet her heart be warm.

She must be piteous, soft, and kind,
A sufferer with the sad;
could not love a maiden's mind,
For ever idly glad.

She may be wild, she must be gay,
In hours of youthful glee,
When calmer thought gives welcome way
To mirth and melody;

And she must nurse, with loftier zeal,
That pure and deep delight,
Which warms and softens all, who feel
For Nature's works aright.

She may have foibles—nay, she must;
From such what maid is free?
Perfection, ill combined with dust,
Were sure no mate for me.

Yet must she nurse no bitterness,
Nor aught imagine meanly;
But err through venial fond excess
Of feelings edged too keenly.

Such foibles, like the dewy sleep
That shuts the flowers at night,
With renovating shade will keep
Her bloom of feeling bright.

The form of such a maid would blend
With every thought of mine;
Each wish would own her for its end,
Each hope on her recline.

To me she would be such, as spring
To wintry field or wood;
A glowing influence, prompt to bring
Luxuriancy of good.

STANZAS.

THE dew-drop is never so clear
As when morning's first ray sees it glisten:
And music is never so dear,
As ween to its last note we listen.

Though bright may be rapture's first mien;
And its parting adieu even sweeter;
The enjoyment existing between—
Is a vision,—and vanishes fleeter.

We never know how we have lov'd,
Till what we most lov'd has departed;
For the strength of affection is prov'd
By the joyless and desolate-hearted.

Our pleasures are born—but to die;
They are link'd to our hearts—but to sever;
And, like stars shooting down a dark sky,—
Shine loveliest—when fading for ever!

H. B.

Moral.

From the Pioneer.

ON INTOXICATION.

To those who are unacquainted with the momentry pleasures of vice, it has been frequently a matter of surprise, how a reasonable being can indulge himself in habitual intoxication. It appears the most unaccountable, that every drunkard must be aware of the pernicious effects of his beloved vice. Not to mention the trite observations, such as, impoverishing his substance, wasting his constitution, robbing his family, degrading himself, &c. it never fails to produce immediate effects of pain, thirst, loss of appetite, aching head, frequently a high state of inflammation, and finally death. With all his bitter experience crouding upon his reflection to admonish him, and certain, if he suffers himself to reflect, that numberless painful consequences must follow, the habitual drunkard grasps the bottle, and greedily gulps the pernicious draught.

There is no law of our constitution which would induce us to pursue misery as such. The drunkard must experience something, which, without consulting his reason, his appettite regards as a sufficient compensation for all the evils to which his destructive habit subjects him. In ascertaining what that is, we find out the latent spur which stimulates to the repetition of this vice.

There are not a few who account for drunkenness from a love of company. The habit may indeed partly originate in this, but it is not the principal cause. Facts have proven that thousands form an attachment to spirituous liquors in solitude, and have drank to excess for years, no one thinking of affixing even a suspicion upon them. A very obvious cause, and the only one which will meet every case, is the *excitement* which it produces. The vapors ascending to the brain, occasion a temporary elevation, and, for a few hours, the drunkard perceives his lowness of spirits and distracting cares evanish. A certain imaginary greatness is conferred upon him, and he rises above himself and all others, in the proportion of the rapidity with which the fumes of the liquor ascend. It is then, in obedience to a law of our constitution which teaches us to avoid pain and to pursue pleasure, that intoxicating liquors are so generally in demand. It is one of the many instances of the depravity of the human heart, which has predominated over the original laws of our nature, and impels us in quest of happiness to grasp at objects so contemptible as the sickening and brutifying bottle.

There are other lesser causes, which concur with the principal one. In this country especially, where labour is plied in all its shapes and powers, and much of it accomplished under a scorching sun, the false principle has been every where adopted, that ardent spirits, in large quantities, are absolutely requisite to preserve health. Where, in other countries, they carry the pitcher of whey or of water to the field, we place under the eye of the labourer the poisonous cask. Quantities are consumed, which, were it not for the immediate labour which ensues, would immediately produce death. To expose the opinion which leads to this destructive practice, we have only to contemplate a boon of pale, ghastly, squeamish and debilitated reapers, returning in the evening from the field.

But the consumption of spirituous liquors in this country, owes much to the low rate at which they are purchased, when compared with the high price of labour. In Ireland, for example, one gallon of spirits distilled from malt, costs eight British shillings, near two dollars of our currency, while the price of a day's labour is not more, at an average, than one shilling, which will procure the labourer only one English point. In this country liquor equally good can be purchased at two shillings and nine-pence of this currency, about twenty-pence British—while the price of labour will average at three quarters of a dollar each day, equal to the purchase of two gallons. The Irish labourer has only one English pint; the American two gallons, for the same quantity of labour. When, therefore, we connect the low price, with the love of company, and the elevation occasioned by drinking ardent spirits, we shall have sufficiently accounted for that attachment to liquor which every where develops itself.

From the Bal. Morning Chronicle.

"I can quit when I choose."

These few words have perhaps done more mischief in the world than can be conceived. Youths, just entering the thereshould of life with the bright anticipations of their friends, allured by the syren pleasure, with the sparkling cup in her hand, although sensible of the dark abyss yawning at their feet, too often stifle the disagreeable monitions of conscience and friends, with this sophistical and false consolation. "I can quit when I choose." Alas! link by link, is the chain forging, which soon is to bind such unfortunate youths, and bid defiance to their noblest resolution. Too true was the asertion of Lord Bacon, that "all the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness." It expels reason—drowns the memory—is the beggar's companion—and the true and only cause of the vast increase of crime in the world. There is certainly no character which appears so despicable and distrusting as that of a drunkard; he displays every little spot in his soul in its utmost deformity. When once the youth becomes a devotee at the shrine of Bacchus, and fond of his libations, it is time for him to think.

Let him not fill his conscience with the delusive idea "quitting when he chooses." but take a noble and firm stand, from that moment to cease indulging in his cup, and shun those cemeteries of morals and reputation with which our city unhappily abounds. Drunkness, that fell destroyer of mind and morals, has elicited the exhortation of the preacher—the pen of the moralist—the warn of the physician—the pleadings of wife and children with tears in their eyes—the remonstration of parent—and the yawning of the grave—but all will not do. It has reached an awful, and alarming height—it daily increases. It is known to require an extraordinary and noble firmness of heart to resist its blandishment and allurements. Is it then the temptation you are so easily to withstand, and the habit you are to "quit when you choose?"—Ah! no—my dear young friends hearken to my advice; when the seductive goblet is offered to your lips, think not you will once more sip the liquid cup, because you "can quit it when you choose," but consider that that cup may probably be the one that will establish that habit with you, which you will never be able thereafter, to conquer, and dash the proffered cup with indignation to the ground.—GEOFFERY.

Miscellaneous.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE

Of a British Officer lost in the wilds of Caffraria.

The officer who gives the following narrative, in a letter to a friend, was attached to the British army serving in Caffraria, an extensive country north of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, on the Indian Ocean. After stating several particulars relative to the war with the Caffrees, he thus proceeds:—

"My employment was such as obliged me to be detached with a few followers continually, and often alone, and in one instance, early in the month of August, I rode out by myself to discover the course of a river. In my anxiety for the object in pursuit, I lost sight of the closing of the day. My compass failed in giving me information of my direction: I sought in vain for the track I had taken, became benighted, lost my way, and found myself destitute in an enemy's country, without a chance of discovering a road to any spot; and surrounded by elephants, lions, tigers, wolves, and savages. Picture to yourself my situation; but attend, and it will become still more deplorable. Finding myself benighted, I got off my horse, took the saddle and bridle, laid it by my side, and concealed myself under a thick bush, securing my horse to a tree at hand. As night spread her sable mantle around, the roaring of lions and cry of elephants, alarmed me. I had but a brace of pistols to defend myself with. After remaining in the bush for two hours, a herd of elephants approached, frightened my horse, who broke loose, ran away, and came immediately to the spot where I was for safety. I climbed the highest tree around me, but could not ascend beyond the reach of these monstrous beasts, who arranged themselves around me in procession. By the moon, which had just risen, I discovered their movements to be playful, which gave me confidence; and, after looking at me with the insignification I deserved, they retired in disgust, to my great joy. In vain, however, did I look for my horse; he was gone, never to return. The appehension of a second visit from wild beasts, obliged me to keep my station in the tree for some time; till fancying I heard the sound of bugles from the camp, I descended, took my pistols and saddle with me, and proceeded in the direction I judged the sound came from. Hope, ever flattering, led me first in one direction, then in another, during the whole night, till despair at last took possession of my breast; I fired both my pistols at two o'clock in the morning, for signals, but without effect.

Exhausted with fatigue, I threw down my saddle, and again took shelter under a thicket. In this dilemma, I fervently invoked the Almighty for protection, for I felt that without his aid I must inevitably perish. At day-break a gleam of hope dawned on me, and eagerly did I seek to discover, in the features of the country, some point to which I might direct my steps. Fruitless as my endeavours were the preceding night, so were they the succeeding morning. I rose from my concealment, in the utmost anguish of mind; ere I had paced a dozen yards, a tremendous large lion presented himself to my view, couchant under a bush; I passed within a yard of his tail so immediately did I come upon him; but he stirred not, and, if he saw me, was regardless of his prey. Never rose the sun more majestically grand than on this eventful day. O God! it was then I acknowledged thy power supreme! Placking myself under the Almighty protection, I bent my steps, as it were by instinct, in a direction which brought me to a river. Here I paused on the banks to reflect on my condition. The alternative presented was, either to follow its course, which might bring me to a known point, whence I might enter the colony, or else to remain where I was, with expectation of being picked up by a party sent from the camp in search of me. The former offered so many obstacles that I gave up the idea as totally impracticable in such a country, & without food: the latter I embraced, though, had I possessed my pistol loaded at the time, my state of mind was such, that its distraction might have driven me to the rashest and basest of acts. Four hours elapsed in this state. I saw Caffrees in every direction, but Providence screened me from their view. I became faint for want of food; which had not entered my lips for thirty-six hours, and was so lacerated by thorns, &c. that I began to think of a future state as near at hand. Towards mid-day, however I was roused by the sound of bugles; I listened, and found it was not imaginary as before, but at a great distance. How to make myself heard, I knew not; and having lost my horse, I could not proceed with any despatch towards the sound. I threw away the incumbrance of my pistols and part of my dress, and made for the highest and most clear point of land near me. Perched upon this I again listened; but the sound retired. I left my post, and ran at my utmost speed; found I approached, and gained confidence and spirits. After two hours, I could make myself heard, was answered, and at length discovered by a party, which had all night been looking for me, and were returning, giving up the pursuit. You may easily judge my joy was unbounded; I cried like a child, so strong were my feelings acted upon. Being congratulated on my wonderful escape by my deliverers, I was placed on horsback and conducted to the camp, where I had been given up; and on my arrival being announced, it was asked if not my remains, rather than a living carcass, approached? Thus ends my tale. I readily parted with my horse, saddle, bridle, pistols, and clothes, for the security of my person; therefore though lost to me for ever, it would be sinful for me to repine. The distance at which I was found, was ten miles from the camp, and it moved the same way; another half hour, and my doom had been sealed." *Liverpool Mercury.*

From the Livingston Journal.

Putnam out-done.—An exploit performed lately in a rencontre with a wolf, by the son of Benjamin Fowle, Esq. of Caledonia, a lad of 15 years of age, is unparalleled either in the story of Putnam, or in that of the no less celebrated boar hunt of Mc-Donald, in Scotland. For some time previous, many of the farmers of Caledonia and of the neighboring towns complained loudly of the ravages committed in their sheepfolds by some voracious animal infesting the forests and swamps of the vicinity, supposed to be a wolf. A large number of sportsmen having been rallied, and appearing in the costume of hunters, with rifles, bugle horns, &c. went in quest of the lawless depredator. After an unsuccessful chase for several days, the wolf cunningly eluding their pursuit, and in the mean time extending his mischief they started on the morning of the 7th instant, with a view of acting more systematically, in concert. Mounted on horseback, young Fowle had distanced his companions nearly a mile, when he discovered the wolf making his way ahead, over a piece of rising ground, with his utmost speed. Applying his whip to his horse, he soon overtook and passed him, as he was on the eve of entering an almost impenetrable swamp.

Having diverted the wolf from his course, and being without fire arms, he tried, at first, to run his horse on him, in order to disable and impede him until he could be despatched.—But the horse, of less courage than the rider, shrinking from the contest with so ferocious an enemy, the boy dismounted, took off a rope halter, thrust it into his bosom, and followed on foot. Again overtaking the wolf, who was plenteously gorged with the flesh of the animals which he had devoured, and nearly exhausted, he seized him by the tail with both hands, and with his feet well braced, held him fast.

He continued thus for some minutes waiting for his companions when the wolf having recovered in some measure, from his excessive fatigue, turned round to attack him, the boy with an intrepidity rivalled only in the battle of Decature, with a barbarous foe of another kind, seized his antagonist by the nape of the neck with his right hand having still a hold of his tail with his left, and a struggle took place between them, the one whirling round the other four or five minutes, till the boy fell uppermost. The wolf being nearly covered in the deep snow, the boy bore down upon his neck with his right foot to prevent his biting, and succeeded in tying one of his hind legs, with the halter to a small tree. He then with a leap, placed himself out of his reach. Breaking off a large sapling, which was the best weapon he could procure, he beat him on the head till the blood gushed from his nostrils.

The wolf after several unavailing attempts to extricate himself, was maddened to desperation, exhibiting so frightful an appearance as for a moment to daunt the courage of the boy, and make him shudder at the idea of the danger he had encountered. The boy continued to watch him nearly half an hour, in the mean time halloing with all his might, for the rest of the company to come up. At length growing impatient and thinking that perhaps they had missed his track, he re-mounted his horse and rode after them. When they arrived, the wolf had gnawed off the rope, and made his escape; but every appearance confirmed the story of the boy. Several of the party, however, thought it incredible, and were not satisfied until the next day, when the wolf was shot, lo! a piece of the identical rope halter was found upon him wound twice round his leg, and fastened in a guardian knot. This wolf measured 3 feet height, and 6 in length from the nose to the end of the tail.

"Once," said a Quaker in a dispute concerning the propriety of titles, "I had the honour to be in company with an Excellence and an Highness; his Excellence was the most ignorant and brutal of his species, and his Highness measured just four feet eight inches without his shoes."

A person stepping into an auctioneer's store one day, was exceedingly diverted with the personage, whose business it was to *puff* the various lots to be disposed of, during the elevation of his hammer. The following specimen of his learning will be sufficient to evince that he was a *genious* of no common rank. When a handsome *Virgil in usum Delphini*, came under his inspection, he recommended it to the attention of his literary auditors in the subsequent terms· "This, gentlemen, is a book of *perdigious* merit—indeed, gentlemen, I really don't know how to say enough in its praise; observe the *eligance* of the binding, gentlemen it is *Dryden's Virgil*, translated into *Latin*, by one *Maro*, for the use of the *Dolphin France*; a *perdigious* fine book, gentlemen"

Anecdote.—The following anecdote is said to be a fact, but we do not vouch for its correctness. A member of the legislature, from a neighboring county, whose observations upon the city manners and customs were rather limited, put up at one of the most fashionable taverns in Albany. After dinner, as was his usual practice he sat regaling himself with his pipe and tobacco. The room was well carpeted and near to him stood a spit box. The waiter observing him to make no use of so necessary an appendage, moved it nearer: but the gentleman pushed it aside with his foot, and continued to spit upon the carpet as before.—Again the servant replaced it and again the representative removed it. Once more the servant offered to replace it, when the wise man exclaimed—"If you don't take that think out of the way, I vow i'll spit in it."

Nor. paper.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
PROBATE COURT
In the town of Fayetteville.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will of William Russell, Sen. deceased, gives notice to all persons having any demands against said estate to present them for payment, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Jesse Potts, Sen. who I have impowered to settle said estate for me in my absence.

Alex. Campbell, Admr.
April 7, 1823. 46:3w.

Saddle Horse for sale.

A handsome chesuut sorrel HORSE (with Saddle and Bridle if required), seven years old, and about fifteen hands high; is warranted sound, and only sold because the owner is about leaving this state.—Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, or at the Bank U. States, to

David Walker.
April 17. 46:tf.

Take Notice.

I AM imprisoned in the County Jail of Cumberland, at the instance of Abijah Whiting, and that on the 5th day of May ensuing, I intend to take the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, provided for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and those of my creditors who think proper, may attend on that day, between the hours of ten and five o'clock, to shew cause, (if any they have,) why I may not avail myself of the benefit of said act.

Thomas Medley.
April 17, 1823. 46:2w.

☞ **The Annual Meeting** of the North Carolina Baptist Society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, will be held at Wake Union (Southerland's Meeting House) on Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in May next.

Gurdon Robins,
Corresponding Sec'y.
April 4. 45 4t

Dillon Jordan

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has received the appointment of Auctioneer, and has taken the store and warehouses lately occupied by James McKay & Co. on Green street.—He will feel grateful for a share of public patronage.
April 17, 1823 46 8w.

☞ **The Drawings beg... next month.**

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5, 18...

WE have the pleasure to announce that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix earlier periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remind the expedition of Drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but every section of the Union. In the two Lotteries herewith presented for CASH, as heretofore, *can be had* at *all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.*

GRAND
STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND, No. II.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars
HIGHEST PRIZE,

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and in progress under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of $100,000	is	100,000 Dollars
1 Prize	of 20,000	is	20,000 Dollars
2 Prizes	of 10,000	is	20,000 Dollars
2 Prizes	of 5,000	is	10,000 Dollars
20 Prizes	of 1,000	is	20,000 Dollars
50 Prizes	of 100	is	5,000 Dollars
60 Prizes	of 50	is	3,000 Dollars
6000 Prizes	of 12	is	72,000 Dollars

The whole Scheme will be completed in TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $12 | *Quarters,* $3
Halves, 6 | *Eighths,* 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE
Washington Monument LOTTERY,
Commences Drawing, May 14th.
THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 Prize of $20,000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20, and 5,000 of $10—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 *Quarters,* $2 50
Halves, 5 *Eighths* 1 25

Tickets and Shares in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S
Lottery and Exchange Office, 11... Market Street,
BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec— Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber was appointed at our last Probate Court, standard Keeper for the County of Cumberland, and gives notice that he keeps his office back of the shop occupied by John Murchison, on Gillespie street; he also notifies all persons using weights and measures within the limits of the county of Cumberland, to bring the same to him for examination and adjustment as directed by the act of assembly of 1818. All persons neglecting to comply with the requisites of said act of assembly, will be prosecuted as therein directed, without discrimination.

Isaac Newbury.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1823. 46tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion House, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants, equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling, Provender, &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Suday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45 tf